



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

body clothing was disinfected; 82 aliens, would-be steerage passengers for the United States, were examined with reference to their freedom from any loathsome or any dangerous contagious disease barred by the United States immigration laws.

The case of cholera reported as having occurred in Yokohama during the week ended August 20 should have been classified as choleric. With this possible exception no case of the above disease has been notified in this city during the present year.

With reference to the outbreak of plague in Kobe, it is stated that during the week ended September 9 there were reported 9 new cases, 4 deaths, 1 recovery, and remaining under treatment, 7.

Reports from Formosa indicate that during the month of August only 2 new cases of plague, both fatal, were reported in the island. This statement, if correct, shows a very remarkable diminution as compared with the previous months of the year. From January 1 to August 31 there have occurred in Formosa a total of 2,380 cases of plague, with 2,078 deaths.

During the week ended September 16, 1905, 4 steamships, having an aggregate personnel of 136 crew and 4 passengers, were inspected prior to the issuance of bills of health. Under the supervision of this office the hold of 1 vessel was fumigated with sulphur dioxide for the purpose of destroying rats.

No official report of the health of Yokohama has been received for the period subsequent to the week ending August 27.

An additional case of plague occurred in Kobe on the 19th instant.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Coptic* recommended September 23, for rejection: For Honolulu, 10.

Per steamship *Kanagawa Maru*, September 26, 1905: For Seattle, 27.

MEXICO.

Report from Progreso—Mortality—Sanitary conditions—Mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports October 3, as follows:

Week ended October 3, 1905. No quarantinable disease has been reported here or in Merida; 5 deaths occurred here from malaria, gastro-enteritis, intestinal infection, and tuberculosis; 4 vessels were dispatched carrying crews 140 and passengers 50. Conditions have been about the same, with hot weather, some rains, and increased number of mosquitoes. There are many uncovered water containers filled or partly filled with water and swarming with mosquitoes in various stages of development.

Report from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Mortality statistics—Stegomyia increasing.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, October 9, as follows:

Week ended October 7, 1905.

October 1: Fumigated and passed the British steamship *Musician*, bound for Galveston, with 49 Lascars and 15 Europeans in the crew;